has figured a species, *M. aterrimum* (Gmelin), now inhabiting New Guinea, and Cape York on the northern coast of Australia, in the Supplement to his work on the Birds of Australia.

My colleague Mr. George R. Gray has kindly called my attention to the Cockatoo figured under the name of "Perroquet Mascarin"* by Levaillant in his 'Histoire des Perroquets,' vol. ii. pl. 139 (fol., 1805).

In the text Levaillant remarks :—"Le Mascarin se trouve à Madagascar et même, assure-t-on, à l'île de Bourbon. Il est encore très-rare dans nos cabinets; du moins n'y ai-je vu que trois de ses individus, dont l'un chez Mauduit, l'autre chez l'abbé Aubry, et le troisième au Muséum d'histoire naturelle à Paris" (p. 112).

So far as can be judged from the coloured plate of the bird, the lower mandible appears to have the same angular shape transversely, at the lower part of its base, as is manifested by the Mauritian gonys (fig. 1); but it is inferior in size. The *Psittacus pachyrhynchus* of West Africa exemplifies also a similar proportion and form of beak, but is likewise on a smaller scale.

I think I may venture to add the *Psittacus mauritianus* to the list of species of birds of the island of the Dodo, and anticipate with confidence that materials will one day be obtained enabling the ornithologist to determine the subgeneric section of *Psittacidæ* to which this large Cockatoo may belong. Enough is given, even by the solitary fragment described, to show that it has nearer affinities to Old World forms (African and Australasian) than to the New World Maccaws.

XVI.—*On Five New Species of Birds from the Feejee Islands.*

By Gustav Hartlaub, M.D., For. Mem. Z.S., &c.

1. Rallina pœciloptera.

Supra obscure rufo-fusca, subtus obscure plumbea; mento et gula albidis; genis brunneis; fascia brevi poneoculari plumbea; subalaribus nigris, albo maculatis; remigibus ferrugineis, fasciis angustioribus nigris transversim notatis, primi

* [*Mascarinus madagascariensis*, Lesson.—Ed.]

et secundi pogoniis externis nigricantibus, non fasciatis; subcaudalibus plumbeo-nigricantibus; rostro flavido, basi subrubente; pedibus pallidis. Long. tot. circa 14″, rostri $1\frac{1}{2}$″, alæ 6″, tarsi 2″.

Hab. Viti-levu.

One specimen. There are faint traces of white marginal lines on the dark side-feathers. A typical *Rallina*, to be distinguished at first sight from all similar species by the extraordinary colours of the wing-feathers.

2. Cuculus infuscatus.

Unicolor, fuscus, nitore nonnullo metallico, subtus parum pallidior, subcinerascens; flexura alæ alba; remigibus dimidio basali pogonii interni macula circumscripta alba notatis; cauda unicolore nigricante; maxilla fusca, mandibula pallida; pedibus pallidis; iride flava. Long. tot. circa $9\frac{1}{2}$″, rostri 7‴, alæ $4\frac{1}{2}$″, caudæ 4″ 3‴, tarsi 10‴.

Hab. Viti-levu.

One specimen. Belongs to the subgenus *Cacomantis*, and is certainly not the same as *Cuculus simus* of Peale, which latter bird Schlegel very erroneously identifies with *C. cineraceus*, Vigors.

3. Pachycephala græffii.

Supra olivaceo-virescens, subtus intense vitellino-flava; pileo nitide nigro, postice flavo limbato; lineola inter nares et oculos flava; subalaribus flavis; fascia alari parum distincta tectricum majorum apicibus formata flava; remigibus nigris, extus olivaceo marginatis; cauda nigricante; rostro nigro; pedibus plumbeis. Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}$″, rostri $7\frac{1}{2}$‴, alæ 3″ 1‴, caudæ 2″ 5‴, tarsi $8\frac{2}{3}$‴.

Hab. Viti-levu.

One specimen. A typical species, easily to be distinguished from seven or eight nearly allied birds by the dark gamboge-yellow of the chin, &c.

4. Pachycephala (?) optata.

Supra obsolete olivaceo-brunnea, subtus cinnamomeo-rufa; subalaribus et sudcaudalibus rufis; rostro nigro-plumbeo; pedibus plumbeis. Long. tot. circa 6″ 2‴, rostri 6‴, alæ 3″ 4‴, caudæ $2\frac{1}{2}$″, tarsi $10\frac{3}{4}$‴.

Hab. Ovalau.

One specimen. Probably the *female* of a new species, the male being yet unknown.

5. Myiolestes vitiensis.

Supra obscure rufo-fuscus, subtus sordide grisescens, lateribus dorsi colore adumbratis; subalaribus grisescentibus, subcaudalibus subrufescentibus; rectricibus nigro-fuscis, binis lateralibus macula apicali conspicue alba pogonio interno notatis; rostro plumbeo, tomiis et mandibulæ basi albidis; pedibus plumbeis. Long. tot. $6\frac{1}{2}''$, rostri $2\frac{1}{2}'''$, alæ $3''$ $1'''$, caudæ $2''$ $5'''$, tarsi $8\frac{2}{3}'''$.

Hab. Ovalau.

One specimen. Typical of the genus. A nearly allied African form is *Alethe*.

All these birds were collected by Dr. Gräffe, the able collector of Mr. Cæsar Godeffroy at Hamburg, in whose private museum they are now to be seen*.

XVII.—*Notes on the Ornithology of Spain.*

By Lord Lilford, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Having revisited Spain last spring, as I before stated was my intention (Ibis, 1865, pp. 166–177), I am inclined to think that some further observations on the birds of that country may not be altogether devoid of interest to some of the readers of 'The Ibis.' I was unfortunately prevented by illness from carrying out my schemes of exploring the lower valley of the Guadalquivir and the wilds of the province of Estremadura, which, I believe, are the richest districts of Spain, from an ornithological point of view, both as regards number and comparative rarity of species; but, taking into consideration that my researches were confined entirely to the Castiles, I think that I am justified in saying that I met with fair success; and although I did not discover any new species, I made myself intimately acquainted with the habits of several birds of which very little has, as far as I know, been hitherto recorded.

I was very fortunate in securing, through the kindness of MM. Verreaux in Paris, the services of a first-rate preserver, M.

* [*Cf.* Ibis, 1864, p. 232.—Ed.]